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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1985)

Name of Candidate	P. Dheeraj Reddy		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	627010
Center	Hyderabad	Date	26/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. On the vast panorama of world literature, Kalidasa is considered as a literary genius, second to none. Discuss in the context of writings of Kalidasa. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व साहित्य के विशाल दृश्यपटल पर, कालिदास को एक अद्वितीय साहित्यिक प्रतिभा माना जाता है। कालिदास की रचनाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Kalidasa was court poet of Chandragupta-II, He was a poet, dramatist and storyteller who contributed works in sanskrit like

Kalidasas works

1) Megadutam ~~sandesam~~ - story of love and shows sensibility of humanity

2) Kumarasambhava - tale of strong emotions, battles, conflict.

3) Vikramorvashi - the love story of Sunga King and urvasi and the social life

4) Abhignana Shakuntalam - story of Dushyanth and Shakuntala and reflect ever lasting love story

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5) Ritu samhara – speaks of the changing seasons and moods of humans

6)

Style of Kalidasa

1) Happy endings – characteristic of traditional sanskrit dramas

2) show conflict between love and duty

3) depth of characters and immersed in the socio-economic life

Kalidasa's works are classic texts in sanskrit and have earned respect & recognition. It places ancient Indian literature on a pedestal rightly respecting the title of Navaratna adorning King Chandragupta's golden age of literature

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2. Tracing the evolution of Shaivism in India, discuss the various philosophical schools associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में शैवमत के विकास का अन्वेषण करते हुए, इससे संबंधित विभिन्न दार्शनिक संप्रदायों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Shaivism has long history in India. Historians opine ~~Rig Vedic age~~ Indus valley's & ~~Later Vedic Age's~~ Pashupati was "proto-shiva" who was revered as "Rudra" in the Later Vedic Age.

Evolution of Shaivism & philosophical schools

1) The post-gupta age saw the strong cult of Trimurtis - shaivism prominent in South India.

2) Basavanna's - "Veera shaivism" brought about reforms in the society - stood against sati, caste discrimination

3) Lal ded in Kashmir spread the

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strong influence of shaivism which continued till it was islamized by Sufi saints.

4) Palkuriki Somanatha of Kakatiya era praised shaivism and wrote works on shaivism

5) Jyotirlingas found across India e.g:- Somnath show strong influence of shaivism

6) Agoras of Kasi vishveswar temple believe in non-materialistic approach to life, they eat dead bodies & live isolated lives.

7) The Alwar saints of medieval south Indian Bhakti movement with Andal saint, a women as contributor wrote Prabandam advocating love devotion as way to salvation

Shaivism tradition is strong from Kedarnath till Rameswaram to Somnath still reflects great continuity

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3. Starting from the creation of world's first dock, India's maritime history is simply astonishing. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

विश्व के पहले बंदरगाह के निर्माण से लेकर, भारत का समुद्री इतिहास आश्चर्यजनक है। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

The Indus valley civilization dating back to 2500 B.C has developed world's first dockyard in Lothal, since then our maritime history prospered in trade & commerce, imperial objectives, exploration etc

→ The maritime silk road diverted into India when the central Asian tribes threatened china, it passed via gujarath

→ The ~~Roman~~ Mesopotamian civilization has seals of Indus valley civilization reflecting trade. Pliny's "natural history" evidences it

→ Mauryan King Chandragupta maurya held close trade with Seleucid (Megasthanese) empire, with Ashoka sending his children & followers abroad

→ Roman gold coins in South India show

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strong trade during post-gupta age.

→ Harshavardhana held close trade with China reflected by Huen Tsang's accounts

→ imperial cholas occupied Srilanka and reached Indonesia in imperial quests.

→ Marathas established naval force to tackle piracy

→ Kerala coast received St-Thomas - one of the 12 idols of christianity, Cochin (Zamorin) was hub of religion, trade & commerce

→ Baruch (Barygaza) was main port of Satavahanas to export cotton textiles

→ Motepalli of kakatiyas received Marcopolo.

→ Tamralipti port of bengal exported muslin

→ Coromandal coast - exported pearls, spices

maritime history is being celebrated with a museum constructed in Gujarath, its a living tradition

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4. The huge strides India took towards modernisation under Lord Dalhousie were borne out of necessity rather their benevolence. Examine.
(150 words) 10

लॉर्ड डलहौजी के कार्यकाल के अंतर्गत आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में भारत ने जो अत्यधिक प्रगति की थी, वह परोपकार के बजाय आवश्यकता से अधिक प्रेरित थी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lord Dalhousie was termed modernizer of India due to changes he heralded

Modernization under Lord Dalhousie

1) Railways introduced in 1853

2) Telegraph was laid from Calcutta.

3) Widow remarriage Act 1856 was passed to enable life of widows was meaningful

4) Religious disabilities Act and Caste disabilities Act were passed to allow inheritance of property post conversion.

But they had ulterior motives

1) Railways was introduced to penetrate

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the rural economy to open them up for british goods.

2) Telegraph was introduced to ease communication of army to strengthen the law and order mechanism

3) Widow remarriage Act was passed on pressure from Indian reformers like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

4) Religious disabilities Act on coaxing from Christian missionaries,

5) The Stamp Act, which provided uniform stampage across India was passed to aid administration

Though Lord Dalhousie intended these reforms to strengthen British hold over India it unintentionally served Indian needs for modernisation

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5. Indian women, cutting across identities, increasingly participated in the anti-colonial and democratic movements since 1930s. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय महिलाओं ने पहचान से ऊपर उठकर, 1930 के दशक से उपनिवेशवाद-विरोधी और लोकतांत्रिक आंदोलनों में बढ़चढ़ कर भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 1920's saw the new women movements, the latest phase of women's struggle for liberation, which marked increasing participation

with Madame Bhikaji Cama unfurling Indian flag in the social conference

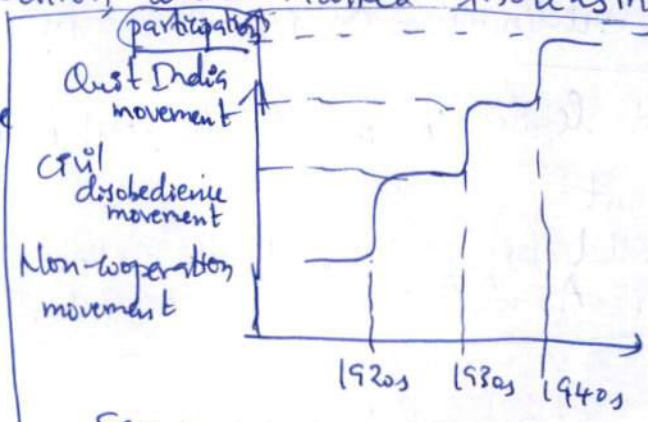

Fig: Women participation in national movements with time

Reasons for increased participation
- socio-religious reform movements
- western education
- financial independence via employment
- participation in national movement

Different contributors

1) Vijaya laxmi pandit, ~~Sucheta~~ Muthu Laxmi Reddy provided support on ground.

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2) Sarojini Naidu led Darasana satyagraha during civil disobedience movement

3) Annie Besant led the home rule league struggle of Madras.

4) Rani Gaidenlieu - Naga movement, gave militant leadership, parallel to civil disobedience movement

5) Aruna Asaf Ali (unfurled flag), Usha Mehta (Radio station), Suchetha - Kriplani strong participation in Quit India movement, they ~~set up~~ picketed liquor shops, took lathi blows, took part in processions.

6) post-independence they continued this vigour with focus on democratic governance via organisations - AIDWA, Women India Association, All India women conference.

Women's participation has liberated women and acknowledged them as political agents.

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6. North-East India threw up constant challenges to the British hegemony in India. Discuss in the context of anti-colonial struggles in the region.
(150 words) 10

पूर्वोत्तर भारत ने भारत में ब्रिटिश आधिपत्य के प्रति निरंतर चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कीं। इस क्षेत्र में उपनिवेशवाद-विरोधी संघर्षों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

North-east India was relatively autonomous since ancient times with only partial contacts with mainstream, this broke with British conquest of Ahoms, which resulted in constant agitations for autonomy

Anti-colonial struggles in North-east

1) Naga rebellion - they rose up against British oppression entry of outsiders land alienation, they gave memorandum to simon commission to carve out nagaland Jadonang & Rani Gaidaliu led Zeliangrong movement during Civil Disobedience movement.

2) Ethnic conflicts ~~fixed~~ put up challenges of

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law and order to the britishers

3) Shifting cultivation evaded the British revenue administration, hence they came up with concept of reserved & protected forests which alienated the tribals to further revolt

4) The Ahom revolt - to achieve autonomy lasted for nearly century in phased manner. Constantly tested british ~~superiority~~ sovereignty

5) The Khasi rebellion in the hills of South had rocked british hold, it was held on lines of external intrusion into cultural life of natives.

Hence despite british efforts to alienate the north-east, the region stayed connected to nationalistic fervour and contributed during national movements to oust the British

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7. British rule brought profound political and economic changes in the Malaya region. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
ब्रिटिश शासन ने मलय क्षेत्र में गहन राजनीतिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन किए। चर्चा कीजिए।

British occupation of Malaysia has transformed the country economy, society and polity with time

Changes brought about in Economy

1) Plantation crops predominated – Rubber, oil palm. malaysian economy was subjugated to meet raw material needs of british & serve as market for british finished goods

2) Poverty, unemployment was rampant in Malaysia under british exploitation, with heavy taxation, business was ruined there

Political changes

1) Colonization of Malaysia replacing the traditional monarchy

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2) establishment of democratic ideals via western education of middle classes

3) Introduced to new form of government

4) Nationalist movement emerged in malaysia to expel the british rule

5) Immigrants from india - girmitiyas entered malaysia to serve as plantation workers mostly from south India changed the social demography - with tamilian presence

The Malaya region subsequently attained independence post second world war and these changes effected broad sections of society - from which the region worked to achieve development post decolonization

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8. The Spanish Civil War proved to be a 'One Big Dress Rehearsal' for the Second World War. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
स्पेन का गृह-युद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के लिए 'एक बड़ा पूर्वाभ्यास' सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

The spanish civil war was the event remarked as dress rehearsal by historians for a greater war in Europe for following reasons

Events of Spanish civil war

1) The Spanish succession had divided Europe into two factions one supporting the prince and the other supporting the rival group

2) War broke out with germany, italy support the fascist forces in spain, U.K and France supported their rivals.

3) The german allies emerged victorious due to the military support provided and

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Fascist regime was established in Spain.

How was it a dress rehearsal

1) League of nations couldn't prevent foreign intervention in internal matters of spain

2) Blatant attitude & Nazi germany's aggressive stances went unchecked

3) U.K & France stuck to appeasement policy

4) military blocks had emerged with a small event, world war could begin.

Axis powers morale got boosted which led them to annex Czechslovakia and subsequently poland which started the 2nd world war

The spanish civil war reflected the divisive nature of medieval european polity, similar divisiveness in a magnified manner occured in world war 2

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9. The 'cutting of Chinese melon' was a landmark event in the history of imperialism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

'चीनी खरबूजे का बंटवारा' साम्राज्यवाद के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The boxer rebellion was waged by the chinese to oust the foreign influence of USA, UK, France, Japan but the failure led to climax of imperialism.

Significance of Boxer rebellion & consequences

1) China was divided into dominions and every nation (imperialist) was allowed free trade in china

2) The exploitative trade impoverished the chinese peasants.

3) All the imperialist forces of USA, France, Japan, U.K allied to suppress the boxer rebellion

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4) The defeat paved way for the emergence of nationalist movement under Kyomintang party of Sun Yat Sen who then united the Chinese people & defeated the warlords to establish nationalist government in 1920s.

5) The defeat of China - metephorically the cutting of chinese melon marked the zennith of Asian imperialism

6) China was declared an international free colony for any nation without taxes on exports, the opium trade further ruined chinese society

These events led chinese national movement & establishment of nationalist government in China under Kyomintang party.

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10. The Chipko movement became a symbol of many such popular movements emerging in different parts of the country during the 1970s and later. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

चिपको आंदोलन 1970 के दशक के दौरान और उसके उपरांत देश के विभिन्न भागों में उभरने वाले ऐसे कई लोकप्रिय आंदोलनों का प्रतीक बन गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Chipko movement was eco-feminist movement – first of its kind in post independent India hence seen as symbol of such movements

1970s saw new women movements with women leadership and participation with women issues in limelight hence was seen in relation to Chipko movement

Non-violent tendencies and participation by masses marked these movements

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The Appiko movement of karnataka was seen as the reflection of chipko due to similar demands

The Silent valley movement of kerala also was waged on lines of environmental protection

The Anti-arag movement of Nellore saw womens issue in forefront

The womens movements in Narmada bachao Andolan also saw similar trends hence Chipko movement is hailed as symbol of movements occuring in post-independent India

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11. Highlighting the unique features of Vesara style, discuss how it symbolizes confluence of Dravidian and Nagara temple architectures. **(250 words) 15**
वेसर शैली की अद्वितीय विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह कैसे द्रविड़ और नागर मंदिर स्थापत्य कलाओं के संगम का प्रतीक है।

The Vesara style of Architecture evolved in the deccan as a confluence of elements from Dravida and Nagara style hence is a composite style of architecture

Unique features

1) Superstructure is truncated & curvilinear
2) absence of prakarams eg- Athole temples
3) open circumambulatory path around temple
4) temples are smaller in size
eg- Ladkhan temple.

It is a confluence of Nagara & Dravida styles with contribution of elements

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Shikara / Nagara elements

1) Cupola is derived from shikara style

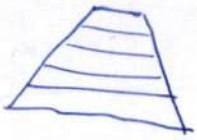
2) The vimana is based on nagara style specifically, phamsana style

3) panchayatan style of ground work

4) placed on raised platform Jagati.

Dravida elements

1) truncated shape of vimana



2) sculptures adorning the walls & vimana

3) high walls – Vittalaswamy temple.

4) use of local material in building
eg- Jogulamba temple, Alampur

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Temples of Vesara style

1) Hazara Ramalaya temple, Hampi

2) group of temples at pattadakal and Aihole by Chalukyas.

Despite being a composite style Vesara architecture has its unique elements and has wide spread range in the deccan and is a loving tradition

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12. The roots of Indian classical music date back to ancient India. Elucidate. Also, distinguish between Hindustani and Carnatic music. **(250 words) 15**
भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत की जड़ें प्राचीन भारत में निहित हैं। विशदीकरण कीजिए। साथ ही, हिन्दुस्तानी और कर्नाटक संगीत में भी अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian classical music dates back to ancient India with continuous development and evolution

Evolution of Indian classical music

1) Bharat muni's "Natyasastra" provides rules of Indian classical music which are still followed

2) The raga, taala and basic concepts of Indian classical music are derived from ancient India

3) The divisions of music - sa, re, ga, ma, pa, da, ni are inspired from ancient India

4) The instruments used have origin in ancient India eg veena

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5) The seasonal significance, the time attribution in hindustani sangeeth are traced to ancient India

6) ~~Yajur~~ Samaveda provides guidance on how to pronounce & understand verses.

Hindustani & Carnatic music though both are classical differ significantly

	Hindustani music	Carnatic music
1)	Geography : north India	South India
2)	Influences: foreign influence – turkish & persian	completely indigenous
3)	6 ragas	72 ragas
4)	more slope for improvement of raga	very rigid, less slope for improvement

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5)	Instruments: pakhawaj, sitar, tambura, tabla	harmonium, mridangam
6)	more importance to instruments	focus on vocals
7)	seasonal and time significance to ragas	No such affiliation
8)	change in tones happens gracefully	change in sur happens with oscillations

Despite differences similar instruments like violin and both being living Indian traditions mark the significance of classical Indian music

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13. Given its inward-looking approach, the Indian School of philosophies still remain relevant in the 21st century. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय दार्शनिक संप्रदायों की अंतर्मुखी दृष्टिकोण को देखते हुए, यह अभी भी 21वीं सदी में प्रासंगिक बना हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian school of philosophies origin in ancient India have since inspired human endeavour & actions

Significance of Indian school of philosophies

1) The Lokayuta philosophy of Ajivikas provides materialistic & secular goals in life balancing religiousity

2) The Astangamarga & Four noble truths of Buddhism aid in leading a balanced fulfilled life, while principle of pratucha samuppada gives idea of relation between cause and effect & makes humans vigilant of their deeds

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3) The Jain philosophies – Triratna impose good character in individuals. The principles of Asteya – non-stealing, Aparigraha – non accumulation provide ethics in economic life. Satya – promotes truth, Ahimsa – non-violence guide humans to peaceful co-existence. Syadvada – advocates idea of tolerance to multitude of opinions, Anekantavada promotes discourse of plurality of truths which is the reality of globalized world today

4) Yoga school of patanjali focuses on asanas & exercises that can aid health in the era of pandemic.

5) The Sankhya school promotes logic which can aid scientific temper

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6) Vaiseshika school reinforces religiosity in todays materialistic world.

7) Vedanta school advocates rationality and simplicity in life to calm human anxiety of todays busy world

8) Nyaya school of philosophy, headed by Gautam muni lays emphasis on balance in life

Despite the schools being ancient and with inward looking attitudes, focusing sometimes on vedas on puritanic lines they still hold significance and still influence India thought

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14. World War I brought in socio-economic dislocation for nearly all sections of the Indian population, paving the way for the necessary social mobilization for an impending mass upsurge. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध भारतीय जनसंख्या के लगभग सभी वर्गों के लिए सामाजिक-आर्थिक उथल-पुथल लेकर आया, जिससे आसन्न जन उभार के लिए आवश्यक सामाजिक लामबंदी का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

World War-I paved way for mass mobilization of Indian national movement due to internal & external factors.

1) Heavy inflation caused extreme difficulty in common man's life & Artisans

2) Heavy taxation & land revenue caused impoverishment of peasants

3) Unemployment among middle class educated youth caused unease and fueled them into national movement

4) The rise of capitalist class post World War-I despite the antagonism of

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british made them realise significance of independence leaders like purushottam das, Birla supported nationalist movement

5) The army who returned to India after war saw the conditions had worsened, they saw the French forces and demanded equal treatment from british

6) The dismantlement of Turkey empire under sevres treaty enraged the muslims who participated in the khilafat movement.

7) War time oppression on press, civil liberties encouraged the conservatives to join the nationalist movement

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8) The new industrial class that emerged with capitalism was moved by the agenda of socio-economic development, joined the struggle

9) The alien rule, naked propaganda shaming their rivals showed the face of Imperialism and ~~inevitability~~ invicibility of british empire white man's burden myth was broken

10) Gandhiji & Congress - under Tilak and Annie besant built home rule leagues to give expression to popular opinion.

The World war-I marked a phase in national struggle where the nature of colonialism was exposed, when british failed to compensate Indian contributions, it fueled nationalist urge for independence further

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15. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Indian capitalist class was in a dilemma during the civil disobedience movement due to mixture of factors and interests.

Why Indian capitalists didn't favour mass protracted civil disobedience

1) It would disturb business administration

2) workers would leave the company for the movement

3) It would create class conflict and workers would turn against them

4) Economic burden to fund protracted mass movement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) mass movements involve picketing of shops, damage to property, looting of shops were unfavourable to capitalist class

Still supported civil disobedience

1) The demands of gandhiji to reduce exchange rate to 1s 4d, to aid export of Indian goods in the manifesto.

2) Only an Indian government could protect interests of Indian capitalists

3) help impose domestic protection of native industry, against unfair competition from british companies.

4) Enable capital availability via loans once banks get nationalised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Gandhiji's non-violent approach won the trust of capitalist class.

6) The rightist ideology of congress and leaders like Sardar patel, Rajendra prasad, C. Rajagopalchari built faith in the movement

How capitalists supported the movement

1) gave philanthrophy – monetary support G.D. Birla & purushottam Das

2) contested local elections and participated in congress meetings.

3) provided swadesi products to replace foreign goods

The capitalist class realised their interests were closely tied with larger national interests and hence participated in the nationalist movement.

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16. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मतक चर्चा कीजिए।

Though the partition happened in 1947. The seeds of pakisthan were laid in 1906 itself

The Evolution of policies that caused partition

1) The formation of All India Muslim League (AIML) by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca who was granted special concessions for muslims "special contribution in british government".

2) The Minto-Morley reforms of 1909 gave separate / communal electorate to muslims recognising muslims as an independent political entity with lower threshold to vote

3) Communal electorate supported & continued in the 3 round table conferences

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4) The Montague-Chelmsford reforms mention of protection of rights & interests of minorities

5) The August declaration of Linlithgow declared no constitution would be formed without assent of minorities. "virtual veto" to AIML

6) The Cripps offer, 1942 - provinces could come out if deemed necessary ⇒ hints of pakistan

7) Cabinet Mission plan - compulsory grouping provision.

8) Lord Wavell - gave virtual veto & decisive to Muslim League to break the negotiation of Wavell's plan, support during Shimla conference.

9) No action taken for Direct Action day by Jinnah and neglected the violence and changed stance in favour of partition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(ii) Muslim leagues paralysed the interim government with denial of finances, this was ignored by the british, which finally compromised leaders of Congress to accept partition

(Despite British role, congress was also at fault)

1) failed to include muslims in national movement

2) failed to recognise the extent of communalization of society - (Nehru) quoting "once british leave there would be nothing left to fight for" shows the wishful overoptimism

3) failed to run a ~~de~~ anti-communal movement in society

In light of violence & communal riots & to prevent balkanization of India leaders like Sardar patel and J. Nehru accepted the imminent partition with independence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian Councils Act 1892 showed the real face of british imperialism to the moderates, belied expectations of reforms, hence set stage for the nationalist leaders to use the exclusivist house of elites supposed to grant legitimacy to british moves to serve public needs & interests

1) The propaganda in councils for reduction in excessive spending curtailed british free hand in colonial interest protection

2) Every policy statement was scrutinized with vigour and exposed loophole.

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3) Gopal krishna gokhale, provided legendary speeches on budgets on how they ignored social spending on education & health.

4) Wartime oppression on civil liberties were retorted, freedom of press was protected

5) Tenancy reforms, reduction in indebtedness of peasants was discussed continuously

6) Demands for reduction of salaries of British civil servants were raised

7) The debates in the legislative council appeared on daily newspapers raising the status of the discussions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8) After 1937 elections, Imperial legislative council repealed anti-farmer legislations & curtailed communal riots, removed ban on organisations, released many prisoners

9) Imperial legislative councils trained the Indian leaders in legislative process in modern democratic lines

with vigour and patriotism, knack, the councils were transformed into instruments of grievance redressal to protect interests of common people by the Indian leaders of nationalist movement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. From the Anglo-Afghan Wars to the US led Global War on Terrorism, Afghanistan has been a battleground for both internal and external actors. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

आंग्ल-अफगान युद्धों से लेकर संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के नेतृत्व में आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध वैश्विक युद्ध तक, अफगानिस्तान आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कर्ताओं के लिए युद्ध का एक मैदान रहा है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Afghanistan due to the strategic geography has been the battleground from U.K & British to Russia & USA

Why the factors manifested so?

[External factors]

1) The U.K British rivalry of 19th century caused boundaries at Afghanistan causing their influence over it to be of key importance

2) post decolonization, the USSR wanted to spread communism globally hence supported militarily the left governments takeover

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) USA wanting to check USSR influence allied with pakisthen funded taliban regime to oust USSR

4) The 9/11 incidents marked the terrorist nature of the taliban regime hence USA involved in ousting of taliban.

Internal actors

1) Multi-ethnic composition ⇒ frequent wars

2) tribal origin ⇒ freedom & autonomy desired

3) lack of development & internalisation of democratic ethos

4) power politics and greed of leaders.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All these factors have caused an never ending war in Afghanistan which must be deftly tackled for a peaceful & prosperous neighbourhood

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Israel-palestine conflict is traced to time of jewish settlement of palestine and later migration due to the roman atrocities but the formation of Israel was conditioned due to developments of 20th century Europe

1) The Zionist movement strong influence in U.k, with political backing got assurances of relocation of jewish people as palestine was the protectorate of U.K.

2) The huge migrations to palestine being protested by palestinians was

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ignored by the British

3) The divide and rule policy was blatantly implemented to suppress palestinian nationalist endeavour

4) 2-state solution was offered that was not acceptable to palestinians

5) Despite objections from palestine Israel was unilaterally declared in 1948 in O.N

6) Militarization of Israel could not be stopped by the British

7) The imminent war was not ~~had~~ heeded to and ignored consequences

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of their arbitrary actions

In this way Israel was shaped in the heart of the Middle east, which still festers issues, with unresolved boundaries after three wars

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20. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. **(250 words) 15**

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों से पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

Indian government has always stuck to principles of consensus and non-violence in its attempt to unification of princely states and enclaves but the portuguese case involved compelling forces

What forced Indias hand?

1) The ~~[illegible]~~ issue was taken to UN and the European nations- USA, U.K backed portugal right over goa

2) Despite repeated persuasion, the portuguese denied legitimacy of the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

claims of Indian government

3) The pradesh congress committees and praja mandals were carrying out mass movements for unification of goa into India

4) oppression & forceful suppression of mass public opinion by the portuguese

5) Nascent India didn't want this to be a bad precedent after the bad experience of partition.

6) European nations gave military support to portugal and started to warn India of consequences of any action

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) leaders like Sardar patel saw the matter was escalating and there was a need for quick & effective solution

8) In the interest of sovereignty and territorial integrity, Indian government launched mission to evit portuguese forces by encircling them. This resulted in goa being united in India in 1956

Despite using force, there was least violence and portugal was routed to leave India without much resistance this paved way for Indian unification being completed

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1987)

Name of Candidate	P Dheeraj Reddy		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	627010
Center	Hyderabad	Date	11/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The move to establish a National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NBFID), to reverse the drag on India's growth potential will have its own set of challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की संवृद्धि क्षमता संबंधी अवरोधों को व्युत्क्रमित करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण और विकास बैंक (NBFID) की स्थापना के कदम की अपनी स्वाभाविक चुनौतियां होंगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The setup of NABFID marks government resolve to tackle gaps in financing infrastructure, NPA crisis and regulatory grey area

Benefits of NABFID
- streamlined credit flow
- sustained growth
- tackle liquidity crisis
- reduce liquidation threat
- loss cost finance to domestic industry
- core sector growth, draws in private investments, jobs creation

Challenges involved in NABFID

1) Financial crunch of government, difficult to garner funds, in situation of fiscal deficit of 9.4%.

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2) Regulatory vacuum - poor quality of oversight, creates threat of future NPAs

3) Political interference in working of NABFID lack of professionalism.

4) poor rating by foreign agencies like S&P, Moody ⇒ increases cost of financing.

5) policy uncertainity, pandemic effect slow down of economy.

6) long term loans create its own challenges, assesment of projects is poor, need for skilled bankers

Government's initiative to establish NABFID is commendable, it needs independent board, private capital, right loan approval mechanisms to achieve dream of $5 trillion economy

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2. **Mega Food Parks (MFPs) were considered to be a gamechanger for the food processing sector in India, but their progress remains stunted. Discuss. (150 words) 10**

मेगा फूड पार्कों (MFPs) को भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण (गेमचेंजर) समझा गया था, लेकिन उनकी प्रगति अभी भी अवरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए।

MFPs established under sampada yojana ~~have~~ have potential for inclusive growth & regional equity

gamechanger in food processing
- economies of scale
- technical expertise
- forward & backward linkages
- export ~~st~~ Hyderabad
- brand value
- state of the art facilities

Issues involved

1) Slow uptake hardly 24 MFPs have been operationalised on Nov, 2019.

2) government clearances are pending. for most particularly by states.

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3) Supply chains are fragmented, poor certainity of raw material due to wastage

4) logistics costs are high (14% of GDP). reducing competitive advantage, cold chain infrastructure is inadequate.

5) Electricity lapses, poor initiative by private agencies, informal nature of the Food processing sector

6) poor awareness of the scheme have delayed the success

government's Formalisation of micro Food processing industries & mission to establish 10,000 FPIs should be carried out in mission mode for women empowerment, Food Security & inclusive industrial growth (SDG-8,9,10)

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3. Explain the working of Private Finance Initiative (PFI) model. Also, discuss its significance in the Indian context. **(150 words) 10**

निजी वित्त पहल (PFI) मॉडल की कार्यप्रणाली को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

PFI model involves private Capital in its own initiative to create infrastructure using its own agency & resources.

In this model private player puts memo of interest to government of its interest to develop certain project the state then evaluates & awards it the project

Significance for India

1) Financial crunch of government filled
2) private expertise utilised

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3) private initiative in choosing projects
∴ better allocation of resources

4) Speed of completion of project is high

5) Multitude of players can involve improves competition

6) Many type of projects can be chosen

Issues → viability studies lacking
→ unimportant projects which are profitable chosen

government can incorporate these models for projects with high returns & need for quick completion to enable creation of infrastructure in lines with dream of $2.4 trillion economy

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4. Highlighting the significance of new labour codes for India, discuss the challenges associated with them. (150 words) 10

भारत के लिए नई श्रम संहिताओं के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनसे संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

4 labour codes recently passed mark progress in factor market reforms stuck post-1991

Significance of new labour codes

(144 ⇒ 4 laws)

1) Simplification of law - ease of doing business for industry, ease of compliance ⇒ growth & employment due to expansion. Centre & state cooperation

2) higher standard of living of labour, uniform wage structure, occupational safety & social security

3) Higher investment flows, improved performance of manufacturing sector, ↑ exports.

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Challenges associated

1) minimum wages fixed are very less lesser than living wages standards of ILO

2) reduced protection to labour in industrial relations, ease of lay off. trade unions weakened.

3) Centre-state issues can rake up due to concurrent list

4) implementation (by states) of minimum wages seems difficult, due to informalisation (92%) of manufacturing sector ⇒ not covered.

Government must work with all stakeholders & protect interests of all agencies for inclusive industrial growth. regular revision of minimum wages, default registration in social security, Labour information system can help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The Public Distribution System (PDS) in India is not only a significant anti-poverty measure but also serves as an instrument of raising nutritional security. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) न केवल एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्धनता-रोधी उपाय है, अपितु यह पोषणात्मक सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के एक साधन के रूप में भी कार्य करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

PDS programme was started to tackle rural poverty, hunger & malnutrition. The NFSA Act ensures, inclusive growth & compassionate society.

Significant anti-poverty measure

1) Reduces burden of spending on food grains

2) ensures adequate supply of food & other essentials - sugar, kerosene etc

3) Ensures food security by establishing fair price shops in all localities & monthly rations supplied

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Coverage of 85% of population reduced chance of exclusion error

Raising nutritional security

1) PDS programme enables supply of grains, sugar, salt helps in calorie balance intake

2) 35 kg given to Antyodaya households

Issues remain

* proteins lacking, micronutrients absent, anaemia (68% in children - NFHS-5), stunting (35%) wasting (19%) are major backlogs

Way forward
- Food fortification
- provision of millets & pulses
- inclusion of migrants by completion of one nation one ration card implementation

PDS loopholes needs to be fixed by channeling digitisation - Chattisgarh model to reduce siphoning out

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. It is argued that excessive state intervention in itself has created multiple hurdles in the agricultural marketing system in India. Explain with adequate evidence. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि स्वयं राज्य के अत्यधिक हस्तक्षेप ने भारत में कृषि विपणन प्रणाली में अनेक बाधाएं उत्पन्न की हैं। यथोचित साक्ष्यों के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The APMC Acts have been assessed to have throttled the vibrancy of agricultural markets

Multiples hurdles of state intervention

1) Fragmentation of market, across states

2) lack of space for private markets

3) political interference in issuing market licenses eg. U.P APMC issue

4) poor infrastructure — warehousing & storage — 256 MT storage capacity only

5) Delays in payouts to farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Essential commodities Act reduces private initiative in investing in storage infrastructure ⟹ artificial low supply

7) Difficulties in export of commodities, due to lack of exemption

8) Multiplicity of levies - which vary with state - delhi - 11% , punjab - 25%.

9) High wastage - 36% in fruits & vegetables

Way forward
- → strengthening e-NAM, bring more mandis under it
- → AI Council on lines of GST council for agriculture
- → uniform levy rates, exemptions for niche export products
- → states implementing provisions of model APMC Act

Agricultural markets need to be gradually liberalised, opened to private participation for higher incomes to farmers & low cost for consumers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Identifying the need for a climate resilient agriculture in India, discuss how it can be achieved. (150 words) 10

भारत में जलवायु प्रत्यास्थ कृषि की आवश्यकता की पहचान करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसे कैसे प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

Climate resilient agriculture is a novel concept adopted in context of climate change to establish sustainable agro-ecosystems

Need for Climate resilient agriculture

1) 56% of cultivated land is rainfed with rising uncertainity of monsoon & 49% of population dependent on agriculture, its adoption is necessary

2) sea level rise ⇒ saltwater ingress contaminates water ⇒ irrigation challenges

3) higher temparature ⇒ ↓ yields wheat (2.3% per 1°c rise) ⇒ food security issues

4) new pests & diseases infect food systems

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) increased droughts, floods hailstones due to climate change. poor awareness of farmers

How to achieve it

1) Research & development of resilient varieties
eg: Kuttenad rice – salt tolerant

2) water smart agriculture ⇒ micro irrigation

3) adoption of varities with short maturity period.

4) Creation of central agency for creation of policy, roadmaps & its implementation

5) scaling up best practices, involving model farmers for extension activities by krishi vigyan kendras

6) Financial incentives via MSP to shift cropping pattern

Climate smart agriculture is need of the hour, higher budget outlays, multi stake-holder involvement is necessary for success

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. **Despite a vast coast line and a number of waterways, why has India not been able to achieve its potential in bringing a significant modal shift from rail and road to waterways? (150 words) 10**

विस्तृत तट रेखा और अनेक जलमार्गों के बावजूद, भारत रेल और सड़क परिवहन प्रणाली से जलमार्गों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रणालीगत परिवर्तन (मोडल शिफ्ट) करने हेतु अपनी क्षमता को सार्थक करने में क्यों असमर्थ रहा है?

India's vast coastline of 7500 km and 50,000 km of inland waterway potential is largely underutilized with only ~0.5% share in modal mix of ~~Ind~~ Inland waterways

Reasons for poor modal mix

1) 111 waterways declared but only 25 opened up for cargo & passenger traffic

2) poor infrastructure on the river coasts to unload ~~&~~ goods

3) Intermodal connectivity is inadequate & fragmented

4) haulage limitations due to less depth due to siltation of rivers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Inland water authority of India (IWAI) lacks financial autonomy, regulatory prowess, poor personnel

6) Environmental concerns of development of rivers eg:- gangetic dolphin - NW-1
Religious sentiments attached to rivers

7) Shipping capacity is low, poor standard of vessels, outdated ships.

8) navigation infrastructure is poor, higher tariffs by government

a) Ro-Ro / Ro-pax services are inadequate

b) only 6 - National waterways are developed rest are in nascent stage

Government needs to upscale the Jal Marg Vikas project give tax incentives, sign bilateral protocol routes like with Bangladesh to improve modal mix

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlighting its potential, discuss the challenges that are being faced in the dairy sector in India. Also suggest some steps, which can be taken in this regard. (150 words) 10

डेयरी क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत में इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian dairy sector is the largest producer of milk - 295 mT per annum

Potential of the sector

1) Rural development, equitable growth without dependance on land ownership
2) Social security to farmers, exports of milk value added products.
3) Rising market demand due to urbanisation
4) higher yielding breed varities available
5) presently sector contributes 2% of GDP can grow to 5% by 2030

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced

1) small ~~per~~ holdings average below 10.
2) Fodder availability - cost & quality is low
3) poor presence in 2° & 3° sectors like ice creams
4) veterinary services lacking, productivity has stagnated, unscientific farming,

Steps to better the sector

1) White Revolution 2.0 - hub & spoke model for high tech inputs & brand value development with ~~ex~~ export market exploration
2) Development of domestic breeds - SUTRA-PIC scheme
3) incentives for setting up ~~ind~~ processing industry
4) National centres for knowledge dissemination, Artificial insemination resources etc

Dairy sector has potential to transform rural Indian land scape by 2024 ⇒ $5 trillion economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. It has been argued that remedying the exclusion of the majority of women from access to and control of rural land in India is one of the most significant steps that could be taken towards enhancing the country's rural livelihoods. In this context, identify the challenges in access to land rights by women. What measures can be taken to strengthen these rights?

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में ग्रामीण भूमि तक पहुँच और उस पर नियंत्रण से अधिकांश महिलाओं के बहिष्करण का समाधान, देश की ग्रामीण आजीविका में उन्नति की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कदमों में से एक है। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि अधिकारों तक महिलाओं की पहुँच में विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। इन अधिकारों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

78% of rural women are involved in agrarian sector but only 13% women own land shows the feminisation of agriculture without equal rights.

How it will enhance rural livelihoods?
- initiative by women to improve productivity
- fast decision making as per ground needs
- easy institutional credit by pledging land as collateral (KCC)

Challenges involved

1) patriarchal mindset - women not granted land rights due to traditional attitude

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Women not included in definition of farmers (Nandini Sundar) in state laws

3) domestic politics – defacto control is exercised by male member of the family

4) High competition for land, laws don't recognise women inheriting ancestral land (Coparcenary rights)

(Measures to be taken)

1) land granted as compensation for land acquisition be under name of women.

2) waive off registration fee for transfer to women

3) amend the laws, to gender sensitisation of rural banks to grant credit

4) Cooperatives led by women to run agriculture

Uttarakhand governments lead in granting houses in women's name must be followed, skilling done to enable equal rights of women

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. There is an increasing recognition to move ahead to an effective medium term fiscal framework from the annual budget cycles, for political and economic sustainability of fiscal policies. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

राजकोषीय नीतियों की राजनीतिक और आर्थिक संधारणीयता के लिए वार्षिक बजट चक्रों से प्रभावी मध्यावधिक राजकोषीय ढांचे की ओर जाने की स्वीकार्यता बढ़ती जा रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent debacles in the implementation of FRBM Act brought out structural issues in annual targets

Issues with Annual targets

1) too small time to contain multitude of stimulus & agents acting

2) Uncertainties (droughts, pandemic) — domestic & external curtail the policy elbow room.

3) strict targets bring in rigidity of policy

4) no scientific evidence for the 3% target, lack of consensus

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Regular changing over of deadline reduces trust & confidence in Rating agencies

6) Rigid targets ⇒ loopholes exploited
eg- off budget borrowing (2-3% of GDP)

7) Excessive state intervention & regulatory complexity

Benefits of Medium term fiscal framework

1) right amount of time to take stock of fiscal policy effect.

2) Balances extremities occuring in one (or) two years to establish secular trends.

3) Effective time interval to show the effect of specific policy interventions to monitor its effect & course correction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Better quality of scrutiny of fiscal policy

5) Reduces political overzeal during election years. (sustainable political economy)

6) Reduces overambitious & unrealistic budget figures ⇒ better planning

eg:- 2.7 lakh crores of disinvestment planned only 83,000 crore achieved in Budget 2019-20.

7) Ease of gliding target attainment.

8) gives scope for coexistence of fiscal discipline and welfare state motto.

A new fiscal policy framework needs to be evolved on lines of N.K. Singh-Committee recommendations, with independent agency for regular scrutiny & enforcement of standards for fiscal prudence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Analyze the causes and consequences of growing economic inequality in India. Also, suggest some measures needed to deal with it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बढ़ती आर्थिक असमानता के कारणों और परिणामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के लिए आवश्यक कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

The Oxfam India report, 2020 reports 1% hold 70% of wealth and number of billionaries grew during the pandemic and 85% of wealth created in the year was grabbed by them shows the magnitude of the issue

Causes of growing inequality

1) Receding state from economy, growing private monopolies ⇒ reduces fair competition in market

2) poor adoption of fiscal policy with only 55% of tax revenue from direct taxes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lack of compassion & equity in taxation

3) Tax evasion - panama papers with treaty shopping & round tripping

4) higher cost of capital and rising inflation.

5) Rising cost of living & higher costs of opportunity access to high paying jobs.

6) Crony capitalism, higher returns on capital ~~with~~ vis-a-vis other factors of production

Consequences of growing inequality

1) Reduced social mobility, growth of social tensions ⇒ distrust in society
Social fabric & social capital erode

2) growth of violence in society

3) Demand shocks become frequent in economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Regulatory capture by elites, frequent collapse in economy => recessions & layoffs ↑

5) Investments ↓ due to uncertainity, savings ↓ political instability ↑, human capital erodes happiness ↓

Measures needed

1) Wealth tax, higher & progressive tax structure with simple laws to ↑ compliance.

2) Financial intelligence cooperation to check tax evasion

3) greater spending on health, education. make essential services "public goods"

4) Regulatory alertness to check monopolies encourage competition

5) Affordable credit to MSMEs, small industry, startups to enable "constructive destruction"

India needs to tackle inequality for sustainable polity & economy & achieve SDG-10.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. A number of initiatives in recent years have focussed on the MSME sector. Why is there a need to focus on this sector? Also, identify the measures taken by the government and further scope of action. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में अनेक पहलों ने MSME क्षेत्रक पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। इस क्षेत्रक पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता क्यों है? साथ ही, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और आगे की कार्रवाई के दायरे की पहचान कीजिए।

MSMEs are small scale engines of growth of Indian economy, they form majority of growth impulse agents, with higher multiplier factor for growth and employment

need to focus on MSME sector

1) 11 crore employment generation
2) contribute to 45% of exports
3) 30% of GDP is MSME contribution
4) smaller capital necessary to setup
5) Adapt to work new technology, disruptive sectors

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Intensively employs women, SCs, STs necessary for social justice

Issues faced by sector

1) credit access, cost of credit high
2) delay in payments by public agencies
3) obsolete technology, poor infrastructure
4) small scale ⇒ poor cost advantage low productivity
5) low brand value ⇒ exports potential is unrealised

Initiatives of the government

1) RoDTEP scheme to improve exports
2) MSME sampark, 59 min portal to start business fast

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) budget promise to pay the delayed payments

4) inclusion in priority sector lending, MUDRA loans, SIDBI to promote loans.

5) startup-India scheme, tax exemptions.

6) New definition in amended Act.

Further scope for action

1) brand value development ⇒ tax incentives for scaling up & employing more

2) stock exchange separately to pool capital

3) enabling FDIs in MSME eg UK model

4) cheap capital — U.K. Sinha committee

modernization & skill development - sector skill councils

MSMEs are agents of socio-economic developments, they need to be nurtured for post-pandemic recovery of Indian economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Critically analyse the suggestion of allowing large corporate and industrial houses to act as promoters of banks. **(250 words) 15**
बड़े कॉर्पोरेट और औद्योगिक घरानों को बैंकों के प्रवर्तकों के रूप में कार्य करने की अनुमति देने के सुझाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The RBI panel recently was asked to scrutinize the question of private corporate promotion of banks to deal with economic woes.

Issues arising

1) Connected lending by promoters and industry

2) Unfair competition in industry due to unequal access to capital.

3) Monopolisation of banking & industry

4) Regulatory failure to check financial malpractices in the economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Complex books & accounts ⇒ difficult to identify frauds ⇒ NPAs ↑

6) Bypass RBI regulation ⇒ increases threat loss of monetary policy effectiveness due to control by private corporates.

7) public trust in economy ↓ ⇒ savings and investments ↓ ⇒ growth becomes unsustainable

Benefits the ensue

1) Banks are in dire state with liquidity crisis & unplanned mergers need for capital that can be provided by corporate agencies

2) Will kick start the economy, increase credit offtake, allow banks to lend

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) reduce state excesses in fiscal & monetary policy ⇒ fiscal & monetary discipline

4) private participation and improved scrutiny of loans to checks NPAs.

5) solve liquidity crisis and enable post-pandemic economic recovery

6) Creation of Big Banks (only 1 in top 100 today SBI) to enable growth of Indian economy enables creation of big scale lending new & suitable financial products will be created.

The RBI panel's recommendations must be looked into, to create such banks but with strict transparency, independent board members, strong regulations for right ~~[illegible]~~ assets

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. **Financial stability is generally the domain of monetary authority; however, the fiscal policy of the government has the potential to either facilitate or undermine it. Analyse in the context of India. (250 words) 15**

वित्तीय स्थिरता सामान्यत: मौद्रिक प्राधिकरण का कार्यक्षेत्र है; हालांकि, सरकार की राजकोषीय नीति में या तो इसे सुगम बनाने या कमजोर करने की क्षमता होती है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial stability is the regularity in flow of credit streamlined inflation, vibrant functioning of institutions though majorly regulated under monetary policy, it is enmeshed with fiscal policy outcomes

Facilitation of financial stability by fiscal policy

1) Fiscal discipline by government produces trust in banking system.

2) Fiscal spending for welfare measures improves savings & spending and enables better flows into banks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) proper fiscal policy gives more elbowroom and flexibility for monetary policy.

4) proper fiscal policy reduces government dependence on institutional credit hence crowds in private investment & improve effectiveness of monetary policy.

5) Coherence of fiscal & monetary policy creates positive effect & achievement of efficacy of targets (eg- tax exemptions for MSMEs & special windows for lending given by RBI)

Undermining ~~monetary policy~~ financial stability

1) Irregularity in tax proposals creates supply shocks in economy ⇒ reduces financial stability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) larger borrowings and higher public debt increases cost of capital to private enterprises (crowding out) and reduces financial stability

3) higher tax rates, reduces compliance and increases burden on poor, disturbs financial stability.

4) excessive state spending without prudence creates misallocation of financial resources disturbs financial stability

5) Excessive borrowing → liquidity crisis in banks (NPA crisis)
→ poor infrastructure creation
these check growth & financial stability

6) Higher populist spending ⇒ Inflation, reduces financial stability.

Hence fiscal policy must work hand in hand with monetary policy for establishing financial stability at level of institutions, credit flows and policy certainity for robust systems

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. **Discuss the issues plaguing crop procurement in India. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the procurement framework. (250 words) 15**

भारत में फसल खरीद को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, खरीद ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Crop procurement under MSP is plagued by multitude of challenges since its inception

Issues involved

1) Only 6% farmers benefit

2) It degraded cropping patterns

3) high fertilizer use ⇒ environmental degradation

3) only 6 states – UP, Bihar, Punjab, M.P, A.P, Telangana account for 96% of procurement, East India is poor in procurement (Shanta Kumar Comm)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) MSP has created issues at WTO

5) MSP has become roof price instead of minimum support

6) Is biased → it disrupts market as it guides which crops are planted

7) Implementation is limited to Rice and wheat

8) Only large farmers benefit as poor farmers sell produce to local merchants

9) ~~Storage infrastr~~ Causes inflation in economy

10) Storage Infrastructure is weak procurement centres are few

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to strengthen procurement

1) procurement concentration in east India - Shanta Kumar committee

2) procurement of only excess amount - S. Rangarajan

3) involve private agencies in procurement

4) Increase no. of procurement centres and reach in rural areas

5) Awareness campaigns to poor farmers

6) allowing pooled procurement for better bargaining power

procurement standards need to be imposed & regional bias checked to achieve its goals by revised approach implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What do you understand by e-agriculture? Explaining how information and communication technology (ICT) can help the agriculture sector, highlight some initiatives taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

ई-कृषि से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह स्पष्ट करते हुए कि सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) कैसे कृषि क्षेत्रक की सहायता कर सकती है, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

e-agriculture is the usage of ICT technologies to aid productivity, production improvements and achievement of cost advantages by modernisation of the traditionally backward sector

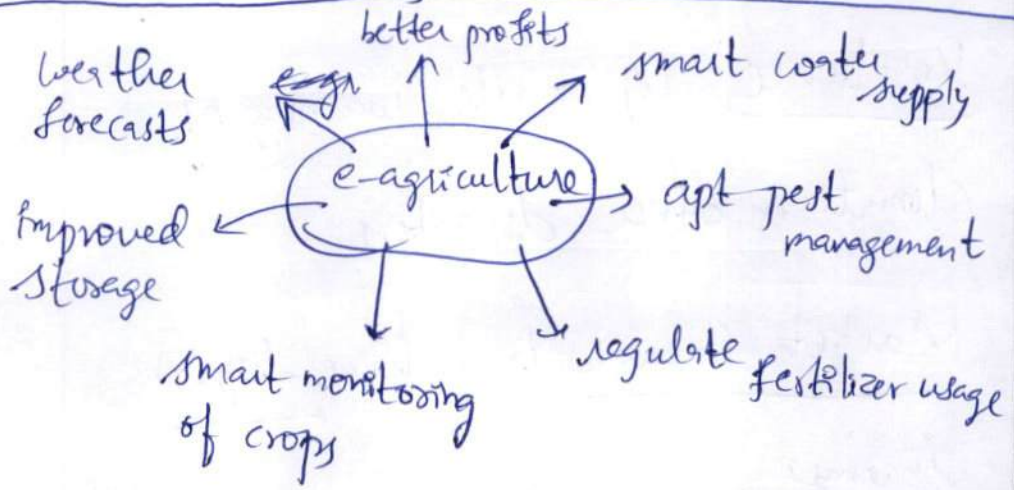

Fig: Illustration of e-agriculture

How ICT can help agriculture sector

1) It can reduce cost of inputs used

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Efficiency in cropping patterns, by adopting scientific methods

3) Customized application of inputs, to achieve higher yields

4) reduce dependence of labour
eg- drone spraying of pesticide

5) Resilience by early warning of climate or other disasters

6) Market linkage to achieve higher incomes

7) chosing of better quality seeds

8) Better awareness & outreach via Krishi Vigyan Kendras

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Initiatives of the government

1) e-NAM portal to enable one market for all India

2) Weather forecasting via messages (SMS) in rural areas

3) Farmer awareness programmes via radio (AIR)

4) PMFasal Bima Yojana - satellite monitoring & smartphone photos to verify claims

5) Farm app to give all round inputs on agriculture

6) e-yatra to book conveyance of food grains

government needs to evolve policy on e-agriculture for achieving broad based development of rural society - SDG-5, 10.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explaining the concept of Integrated Water Resource Management, discuss how it can help in addressing the gaps in the present system of water management in India. **(250 words) 15**

एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत में जल प्रबंधन की वर्तमान प्रणाली में व्याप्त कमियों को दूर करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

Water resources are extremely strained today with 21 cities to go water free by 2021 (UNESCO report), 70% of sources polluted, 56% of blocks overstrained – CGWB report, 2019

Integrated water resource management (IWRM) involves the holistic view of water in all its forms to reduce wastage, enable adequate access & availability by usage of technical inputs & modern practices in comprehensive management of water resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg- Israel use of waste water via recycling.

eg- Madras mandatory rainwater harvesting in ~~urban~~ residential areas

How it can help tackle water crises

* Demand side

1) reduce excessive demand via awareness

2) improve efficiency of usage ⇒ ↓ wastage

3) usage of waste water to reduce demand on pristine resources.

4) align agriculture & industry to value water, reduce water intensive crops like sugarcane & paddy to choose crops as per agro-climatic zones & usage of treated water in industry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Supply side

1) recycle used water - (U.K model)

2) enable rejuvenation of sources

3) checking equitable access by gradation of fees for water services ex Hyderabad municipal board

4) Rationing of water by water use planning, water ATMs in stressed areas, hydrological mapping to monitor water flows

(Mihir shah committee) recommendations need to be looked into, strengthen policy capacity of Central water commission, instil cooperative federalism in states for SDG-5

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. **Skilling the Indian population faces a 3E challenge - Education, Employment and Employability. Discuss. Also suggest interventions required to effectively manage this challenge. (250 words) 15**

भारतीय जनसंख्या को कौशल युक्त बनाने में 3E चुनौतियों, यथा- शिक्षा (एजुकेशन), रोजगार (एम्प्लॉयमेंट) और नियोजनीयता (एम्प्लॉयबिलिटी) का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों का प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधन करने के लिए आवश्यक हस्तक्षेपों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

India has 65% of population below 35 years, this can be used to ~~acch~~ attain demographic dividends, yet faces challenges like

Education

1) only 25% access higher education

2) Pratham report states 35% class V students can read class II book shows poor educational outcomes.

3) rural-urban divide in ICT in education in GER context, exclusion of vulnerable groups

4) Vocational education is poor standard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Skill framework hasn't been adopted in schools

Employment

1) 92% of jobs are in informal sector

2) skill certification is poor

3) low availability of decent paying jobs

4) labour intensive industry is weak posing further threats to skilling

5) poor hiring of apprentices, low placement of trainees of Industrial training institutes

6) fast evolving demands of new skills from industry

Employability

1) only 2% are formally skilled vis-a-vis 96% in South Korea

2) only 46% of graduates are employable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India skills report, 2019

3) Vocational education is alienated, poor quality, inadequate regulation

4) Skill orientation is missing, skilled personal are leaving country for greener pastures

5) poor standards of skills of persons

Measures required

1) Sector skills councils - autonomy (NITI @75 strategy)

2) Implementation of National skills qualification framework, incentives to industry to hire apprentices - Apprentice protsahan yojana

3) Regular revision of skills programmes for upskilling & reskilling - maintaining databases of persons

4) International collaboration < germany - vocational education, Japan - manufacturing

5) revision of school curriculum, mainstreaming vocational skills, skill centre evaluation

Adoption of dynamic policy can help India emerge as skills hub of the world

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Examine the importance of foreign capital for a developing country, like India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जैसे विकासशील देश के लिए विदेशी पूँजी के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Developing country India has received $ 26 bn in April-october 2020 highest till now shows rising FDI flows.
2.1 lakh crore (net) FII flowed in in 2020 (Economic survey - 2019-20). World Investment report of UNCTAD says India is 9th largest destination for foreign investment

Importance of foreign capital

1) Fills capital deficit due to colonial past
2) Eases liquidity and reduces cost of capital to industry
3) prudent allocation of financial resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Fills gaps in savings (31% - 2015) due to poverty (21% below BPL)

5) Brings in technical & managerial expertise

6) enables exports & growth ⇒ jobs creation

7) Improves forex reserves to check financial stability ⇒ improve ratings by agencies like S&P, Moodys

8) reduces violence & tensions in society arising from unemployment

Issues with foreign capital

1) ~~Sudden~~ uncertainity ⇒ external factors decide financial stability
eg US Fedex increases bank rates capital leaves India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) threat of global slowdown due to crisis in one corner eg Asian financial crisis, 1997 & 2008 financial crisis

3) New-colonialism - influence on political policy eg IMF & IBRD curtail welfare spending for loans

4) Sudden leaving of capital ⇒ collapse of domestic economy ⇒ loss of strategic autonomy

5) threat of litigation ⇒ government burden
Government needs to liberalise more sectors for 100% FDI like multi-brand retail, Insurance defense for easing flow of capital, sign convention on settlement of investment disputes (ICSID) while creating corpus to hedge sudden flight of FIIs to ensure comprehensive development & stability

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1989)

Name of Candidate	P. Dheeraj Reddy		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	627010
Center	Hyderabad	Date	27/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explaining the concept of silver economy, mention the steps which the government should undertake to strengthen it. **(150 words) 10**

रजत अर्थव्यवस्था (सिल्वर इकोनॉमी) की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Silver economy is a concept where goods and services are produced to cater to needs of elderly, it recognises them as a resource, to organize the economy around them

with ~8% of population above 60 (Sample survey data, 2017) and Indian thought focused on youth, it is high time elderly are centred in policy

Steps government should take

1) Healthcare needs customized to elderly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Regulation of elderly care homes

3) increase social sector spending.

4) Insurance and social security coverage must be broadened (limited to 9%)

5) Domestic violence & mental wellbeing must be tackled with social awareness campaigns.

6) Focus on women elderly as they makeup ~65-75% of elderly

new social roles must be defined for elderly to avoid loss of meaning of life for them, they can contribute to protection of biodiversity preservation, mental health counselling - Tanzania best practise to enable usage of elderly as a resource not burden

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the achievements of National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) towards ameliorating the conditions of manual scavengers in India. What other steps can be taken in this direction? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में हाथ से मैला ढोने वालों की स्थिति में सुधार लाने की दिशा में राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग (NCSK) की उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इस दिशा में और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

The ~~Nat~~ NCSK was established to empower the Scheduled castes, to takeup new arenas of employment and liberate themselves from social discrimination it has been active in:

1) Provision of capital/loans to start new self-employment activities

2) Enforcement of prevention of employment as manual scavengers act, 2013 in ground level

3) Protection of dignity & human rights of scheduled castes

4) Involved in provision of skill development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

still there are limitations that can be bridged by

1) Increased autonomy of the body

2) providing separate secretariat - for administrative convenience

3) provision of personnel to avoid crunch

4) give more powers to enforce the rights of scheduled castes

5) cooperation with private entities like Dalit India chambers of commerce & industry DICCI for forming social networks to prevent relapsing to manual scavenging

6) Technology use - Bandicoot robot of Kerala

Dalit Capitalism must be the approach for empowerment along with strict enforcement of law to protect the human rights of scheduled castes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The current COVID-19 pandemic has posed a serious threat to the safety and wellbeing of children all over the world. Discuss. Also provide an account of the measures taken by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

वर्तमान कोविड-19 महामारी ने विश्व भर में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और कुशलक्षेम के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न कर दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) द्वारा किए गए उपायों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

COVID-19 pandemic has spelled disaster on children, UNICEF in its report states decade of efforts has gone waste.

COVID threat to safety & wellbeing of children

1) Children dropped out of school and joined labour force to support income of poor parents

2) domestic violence on children increased called the "silent pandemic"

3) trafficking of children increased among vulnerable populations

4) High risk of contracting COVID-19 virus

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Digital divide has caused only 35% of children to have digital devices.

6) Mental health of children has degraded

Steps taken by NCPCR in this regard

1) Increased monitoring to check child labour

2) Vigilance on trafficking & organised crime

3) Toll free number to report domestic violence and child protection services.

4) Education material - textbooks distributed

5) Child rights awareness campaigns have been held

NCPCR must be strengthened to protect the future of nation. Article 21-A must be implemented in letter and spirit for child welfare

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. India faces the 'triple burden of malnutrition' that threatens to erode the growth and development of its human resources and economy. Explain. Also highlight the role of the National Nutrition Strategy to address the nutritional challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत 'कुपोषण के तिहरे बोझ' का सामना कर रहा है जो इसके मानव संसाधन और अर्थव्यवस्था की वृद्धि व विकास को नष्ट करने का जोखिम उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण संबंधी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोषण रणनीति की भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India faces the triple burden of malnutrition – the unbalanced consumption of calories & nutrients – in the form of

1) undernutrition – stunting (38%), wasting (22%) (NFHS-4)

2) obesity – high calorie intake (20%)

3) Micronutrient deficiency in diet – iron, calcium, magnesium etc vitamins & minerals

Threat to growth & development of human resources & economy

1) Weak health status of children ⇒ tomorrow's citizens causes high burden on exchequer could be spent in development

2) Inadequate acquisition of skills & quality of learning falls

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) loss of vigour & innovative capacity due to developmental disorders in them

4) smaller workforce & higher dependency ratio wastes demography - "demographic disaster"

To tackle this challenge government launched National nutrition strategy - its significance is:

1) maternal & child nutrition - via ICDS and anganwadi workers (ANMs)

2) Mid day meals scheme & Kishori swasthya Karyakram to enforce child healthcare

3) target to reduce 2% annually in stunting, wasting, underweight

4) Reduction in anaemia (53%) by provision of healthy food & awareness, Iron supplementation

The UN report said India is far from target, proved by 102nd rank in Global hunger index, the nutrition strategy must be well implemented.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. To empower persons with disabilities in India, it is imperative to shift from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach. Analyse.
(150 words) 10

भारत में दिव्यांगजनों का सशक्तीकरण करने के लिए, परोपकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर अधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Persons with disabilities (PwDs) have been perceived as burden & a charity based approach has been taken neglecting capacities of PWDs, rights based approach can fill those gaps by:

1) Ensuring education & employment
2) provision of access to physical spaces, transport and digital education & resources
3) increase participation in society & polity
4) reduces impoverishment & alienation they suffer in 4 walls
5) provides enabling environment, ensure human dignity & recognising their unique capability and helps them be independent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges to rights based approach
- state capacity is limited
- refurbishing of physical spaces, needed
- social attitudes are regressive
- threat of litigation if failed to provide services

Way forward

1) "Social concept of disability" must be adopted where society adapts to the needs of the differently abled

2) Sugamya Bharat mission must be implemented in mission mode

3) skill development - Sandeep nandurri IAS did in Andhra pradesh can be replicated.

PWDs must be recognised as resources proved in paralympics, with increased social spending and enforcement of their rights inclusive growth and equity can be achieved by 2030

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women's rights have been attacked on since the gupta age by perceiving as "Pareya dhan", denying inheritance to ancestral property

Why such denial?
- patriarchal mindset - son meta preference
- women's efforts are not recognised/appreciated
- to keep property within family, as loss of land is fatal in agriculture

long strides in womens property rights

1) Hindu succession Act, 1956 amended to affix 2002 as date after which women have coparcenary rights

2) Recent Supreme Court judgement gave coparcenary rights to all women irrespective

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of father being alive or otherwise, "women are not second grade citizens."

still challenges are many

1) laws hasn't been fairly implemented in reality

2) only 13% women own land in rural areas despite feminisation of agriculture

3) only 2% women hold assets.

4) Enforcement officials are insensitive to gender issues.

5) long delays in settlement of court cases with huge pendancy.

Women must be provided their rightful share in inheritance, attitude change campaigns & sensitising the enforcement mechanism can help truly realising women empowerment

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Not only does globalisation impact the environment, but environmental factors also impact globalisation. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

न केवल वैश्वीकरण पर्यावरण को प्रभावित करता है, बल्कि पर्यावरणीय कारक भी वैश्वीकरण को प्रभावित करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Environment & Globalization mutually interact with each other, causing cause & effect relations

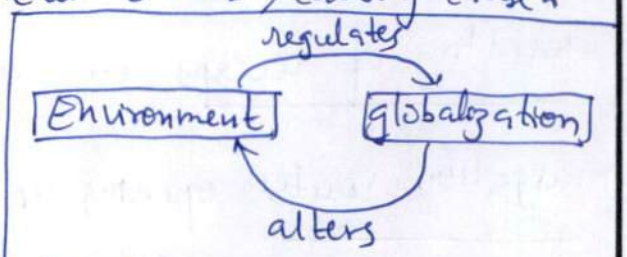

Fig: Depicting relation of globalisation and environment

How globalization impacts environment

1) Globalisation caused increased green house gas emissions and pollution degrading environment ⇒ toxicity ↑

2) Global warming ⇒ biodiversity extinction the 5th wave of biextinction

3) Increased exploitation of natural resource reduction in "carrying capacity" of environment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) trade in endangered species, waterways disturbing natural habitats,

How environment is effecting globalization

1) Melting of icecaps in arctic, new navigation routes opening up enabling trade

2) encroaching into deeper pockets has increased interaction with fauna ⇒ Zoonotic diseases, like COVID have checked globalization with national boundaries shut ⇒ trade declined

3) threat to environment causing international frameworks - UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD to preserve environment

4) Cyclones, wildfires, varying rainfall patterns have altered globalization - uncertainity ↑

Globalization must be at right pace in consonance with environment, sustainable development is the need of the hour

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. By persisting as a system of inequality, caste not only leads to social exclusion but also economic discrimination in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

असमानता की व्यवस्था के रूप में बने रहकर, जाति भारत में न केवल सामाजिक बहिष्कार का बल्कि आर्थिक भेदभाव का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste is a social system based on ascriptive status, it causes exclusion, disability & discrimination

G.S. Ghurye's features of caste system
- Endogamy
- Economic pursuits fixed
- Segmental division of society
- Commensal relations restricted
- religious & educational disabilities

Caste — social exclusion

1) restricts social participation on equal measure to lower castes

2) Caste restricts access to mobility

3) caste denies access to power to lower sections of society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Confines social interaction via commensal restriction and endogamy

5) Fixes lower social status & denies opportunities

Caste — economic discrimination

1) Restricts lower castes to low paying jobs like barbers, artisans, scavengers.

2) attacks on economic independence via payment in kind — "Jajmani system", subordinating them to dominant castes — M.N. Srinivas

3) Caste created regressive attitudes that affected sciences → reducing technological progress & economic growth & opportunities.

4) Impoverishment of lower castes due to differential access to education & mobility, resources

Social movements are necessary to break shackles of discrimination to attain egalitarian society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The NFHS-4 data reveals that Southern states have TFR of below 2.1 while northern states especially Bihar (3.5) have higher values.

The reasons for such dichotomy in population

1) Higher social spending in southern states on education and healthcare

2) higher levels of socio-economic development have accelerated the transition to low-birth, low-death status.

3) strong social campaigns on awareness & benefits of small family

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) political will in southern states to reduce population growth rates.

5) Broad based economic structure enabled transition from agriculture to service sector, reducing poverty in the South

6) Higher prevalance of poverty in north India, improper policy implementation, to allay fears of public especially minorities.

Way forward → provision of better reproductive health services at panchayath using Anganwadi workers.

→ spacing methods, new contraceptives

"Women empowerment is the best contraceptive" — UN women

population has to been seen as resource and higher spending on social sector can tackle issue

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Tribal population has fared poorly in various health indicators at the national level. In this context, highlighting various reasons for poor health of tribals, suggest suitable steps that need to be taken to address the same. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों के संदर्भ में जनजातीय जनसंख्या का असंतोषजनक प्रदर्शन रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, जनजातियों के दयनीय स्वास्थ्य के विभिन्न कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उन उपयुक्त कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए जिन्हें इसका समाधान करने के लिए उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

The IMR amongst scheduled tribes was 56 - NFHS-4 report while it was 33 in general populace. Maternal mortality rate was around 256 whilst 123 in general population shows the disparity in tribal health.

Reasons for poor health of tribals

1) Environmental degradation, lack of access to forests due to migration by displacement ⇒ traditional diets replaced

2) poverty & illiteracy amongst tribals. (65%) rising cost of healthcare, ↓ accessibility.

3) lack of healthcare services in remote areas

4) tribals lack trust in western medicine.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

have their own ethnomedicinal system - shaman etc

5) poor drinking water & sanitation cause water borne diseases like cholera tyhoid

6) isolated population are at high risk of contracting mainstream diseases, which can wipe out entire population - measles outbreak in northeast during colonial times.

Steps to address the matter

1) Collaboration with traditional medicinal systems to improve trust & acceptance - B.D. Sharma IAS

2) Increasing tribal sub plan money allotment

3) Clean water supply & special focus under national health mission for access to nutrition

4) Mandatory service in tribal areas imposed on MBBS doctors to ↑ availability

tribals constitute 8.6% of population, they need to be energised to have a healthy "Swasth Bharat"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Explain why healthcare systems do not self-organise using the forces of free market. Also, discuss how this problem can be addressed.

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि क्यों स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली मुक्त बाजार की ताकतों का उपयोग करके स्वयं को संगठित नहीं करती है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Healthcare systems are organised by public sector to tackle the challenges of market models face.

Issues with market based health care system

1) Exclusion of large underprivileged sections of society eg:- USA

2) higher costs of healthcare, unaffordable

3) urban-rural bias in provision of services & health needs addressal

4) threat of monopoly by cartelization

5) IPR issues create hurdles to equitable health access

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Neglect of primary health care eg- India

7) profit orientation denies health as "public good"

8) availability of diagnostics & medicine reduces with access to few rich classes only

9) Unethical profiteering due to poor regulation due to regulatory capture,

10) Quacks - unqualified doctors, poor standards of hospitals haunt market based hospital systems

How to tackle the issues

1) mix of public & private health players

2) Independent regulators for health systems

3) grievance redressal cells to check profiteering

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Enabling health ecosystem to provide ease of doing business reduce bureaucratic procedural hurdles.

5) patent pools, stronger IP enforcement tax incentives to generic ~~health~~ medicines

6) light & effective regulation of private health establishment using digital technology e-registers

7) Competition Commission to check monopoly

8) Allowing foreign players into the systems for low cost, high effective products

health must be recognised as an essential service & public engagement via state holding a complementary role to market led system can achieve SDG-3 - health goals by 2030

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Identify the barriers that exist in the enjoyment of reproductive health rights by women in India. Also highlight the interventions that have been adopted to remove these barriers. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उपभोग करने के समक्ष विद्यमान बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए किए गए हस्तक्षेपों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Reproductive health programmes like RNCH, National rural health mission were initiated by government to tackle the reproductive restrictions on enjoyment of rights by women but challenges/hurdles exist

1) patriarchal mindset, blaming women for infertility

2) reproductive slavery – men decide when and how many children family will have

3) women predominantly are forced to undergo sterilization instead of men.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) financial dependence challenges women enjoying their right of bodily integrity

5) restriction of law on abortion by women

6) inadequate access to contraceptives

B.I. unment need for reproductive health

7) Awareness lacking, poor education, many women use unsanitary clothes, sans dust during menstruation ⇒ school curriculum excludes it.

8) early marriage of girl child, to reduce dowry, women lose reproductive health rights

9) poor health infrastructure, low availability in rural remote areas ⇒ ↓ institutional delivery

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government steps taken

1) 1.5 lakh health & wellness centres to provide primary healthcare including reproductive health

2) Sanitary pads made available at Jan aushadi Kendras (generic stores)

3) Scheme for adolescent girls (SABLA) to provide reproductive health education & services

4) ICDS component of nutrition, Iron supplementation

5) population stabilisation fund provides reproductive health services

6) Chayn & Antara - injectable contraceptives

These efforts have to be strengthened to reduce reproductive rights denial, higher budgetary spending & social awareness campaigns can help health of women to be secured

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Development-induced displacement is a recurring phenomenon in India and the poor and marginalised are hit the hardest by it. Examine.

(250 words) 15

विकास जनित विस्थापन भारत में एक आवर्ती परिघटना है और निर्धन एवं सीमांत वर्ग इससे सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

60% of displaced persons are STs. 2/3rd of scheduled tribes have been displaced multiple times shows the unequal burden borne by marginalised sections due to development induced displacement

Recurring phenomena
- → development needs & aspirations
- → land availability is limited (2.4% of land, 17% of population)
- → 40% of resources - coal, iron ore located in tribal pockets.
- → infrastructure deficit & requirement

Why is it unevenly burdening poor & marginalised?

1) Weak political voice of the poor neglected by political parties.

2) Unaware of rights which they have

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Fragmented & dispersed – can't organize a formal resistance to displacement

4) poverty – can't compete in courts

5) Inadequate protection of rights.

6) Implementation of LARRA Act 2013 is poor, not upto promise

7) Rehabilitation is inadequate.

8) Slow pace of project completion leading to unjustified relocation.

9) Corruption & discriminatory attitude towards unplanned urbanisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How to manage the issue

1) shakeholders given equity in the project

Brazel model to give justified benefits to displaced

2) land compensation for land acquisition

3) ~~displacement~~ Relocation to be organized closer to the displaced site

4) skill training, amenities provided - housing, health care & rehabilitation cost included in project estimation.

5) provision of government benefits by enrolling in schemes - MGNREGA, NRLM etc

Displacement is inevitable but it has to be justifiably handled with care taken for "humane displacement" and organising the displaced to ensured their rights aren't compromised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Elucidate the network of key schemes designed to achieve the 'bare necessities' in India, and also analyse their outcomes. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में 'बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं' की पूर्ति करने के लिए अभिकल्पित प्रमुख योजनाओं के संजाल का विशदीकरण कीजिए और साथ ही, उनके परिणामों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian Government has launched multitude of schemes to address the deficit in bare necessities to attain aim of Antyodaya & Sarvodaya in the spirit of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas"

1) PM-Awas Yojana for housing provision

2) Public distribution system to enable access to rice, wheat & other necessities

3) DAY-NLM - for provision of self employment loan & training

4) National health mission for health coverage

5) Aspirational districts programme - for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

holistic & inclusive growth of bottom toddler districts

6) UJJwala yojana for gas connections

7) Har ghar jal mission - for rural drinking water supply

8) Saubhagya yojana - for household electrification in rural India

9) PM - Gram sadak yojana - for rural roads & transportation

positives results of schemes

1) 2 crore houses sanctioned, nearly 1 crore delivered under Awas yojana - rural & urban

2) 85% of population covered under National Food security mission. hunger deaths ↓

3) 5 lakh coverage for (health spending) family under PM-JAY

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) 9 crore gas cylinders provided

5) 34 crore Jan dhan accounts opened for financial inclusion

Issues left still

1) slow pace of implementation, delays

2) Inadequate spending & usage – 28%, is average ~~spending~~ of utilization of social schemes

3) many beneficiaries unaware of schemes

4) duplication & siphoning of benefits ⇒ corruption

5) patients still paying out of pocket despite PM-JAY scheme benefits ⇒ out patient care & medicine costs are high

6) 22% still under poverty line.

government must adopt "rights based approach" for provision of bare necessities. The Economic surveys bare necessities index be adopted

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Do you think that the separation of state and religion is a sufficient criterion for the existence of secularism? Comment in the context of existing inter-religious and intra-religious domination in India.

(250 words) 15

क्या आप मानते हैं कि राज्य और धर्म का पृथक्करण धर्मनिरपेक्षता के अस्तित्व के लिए पर्याप्त मानदंड है? भारत में विद्यमान अंतर-धार्मिक और अंत:धार्मिक वर्चस्व के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Secularism is a normative doctrine which aims to achieve freedom for & equality in individual and group level.

Secularism doesn't propagate separation of state & religion. It is neither a sufficient nor a necessity for attaining secularism

1) Secularism necessitates individual freedom right to pursue religion of choice, state silence is not sufficient to ensure this eg- mob lynching of muslims in U.P.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Equality of minority religious group necessitates special treatment not achieved by mere separation
eg- grants to minority educational institutions, Haj yatra. funds support

3) Freedom of religion must be enforced intra-religiously too - individual can't be subjugated on grounds of religion this isn't attained by mere separation
eg- Sabarimala judgement - women can't be discriminated on basis of sex

4) Indian brand of secularism focuses on humanistic approach & engaging with religion via reform, supporting all religions equally eg- Articles 25, 26, 27, 28

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Letter & law provision of separation and lacking of implementation of the laws trouble secularism

To attain true secular credentials religion & state must mutually respect their autonomy in spheres to complement each other and realize spirit of secularism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियां और कार्रवाईयां संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

32% of Indians live in cities as per Census 2011, but UN habitat says 50% of Indians will live in cities by 2050 indicating the rapid pace of urbanisation

Challenges of urbanisation

1) provision of amenities – health, education, electricity

2) overburden on infrastructure & crowding
eg- Hyderabad old city

3) unplanned growth of urban sprawl.

4) rising pollution & ↓ health status eg- delhi air pollution

5) rising crime rate in urban areas

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Rising isolation of youth - delinquency

7) lack of funds to carry out governance

8) climate disasters - urban floods, urban heat island effect

9) Cyber bullying of women & children, apathy & loss of moral fabric

State ~~pop~~ policy to urbanisation

1) Smart cities mission - digitally empowered, livable, economic growth engines

2) AMRUT scheme - water, sewage, environment services provision

3) National urban livelihood mission - for tackling poverty, self-employment provision

Why failed to tackle challenges

1) Lack of urbanisation policy - holistic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) migration data isn't monitored, no data inputs

3) Crunch of resources, poor capacities
poor utilization of resources, taxation ↓

4) litigation - courts involvement cause delays

5) multiple agencies, bureaucratic red-tape

6) states not issuing Master plans revision.

7) Infrastructure projects late implementation

Way forward
- dynamic city Masterplans
- digitisation of land records (↑ taxations)
- land zoning - to adapt to climate threat (Singapore model)
- satellite city development (Jt China model)
- PURA model to provide urban utilities in rural areas to stem migration

Urbanization is great opportunity to achieve inclusive growth, proper PPP models need to be leveraged for realisation of aims in SDGs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Establishing the National Council for Transgender Persons is a step in the right direction but many other measures are required to holistically address the issues faced by the transgender community. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
उभयलिंगी व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की स्थापना सही दिशा में एक कदम है, लेकिन उभयलिंगी समुदाय द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्यायों का समग्र रूप से समाधान करने के लिए कई अन्य उपायों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Council for transgenders Act, created NCT to enable transgenders attain equal opportunities for development

How it helps

1) Enforcement of rights
2) Hearing of complaints of violation of rights
3) provide certificate of recognition
4) help victims of torture
5) Advise government on policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues remain

1) No one transgender appointed to the NCT

2) It lacks funding and personnel support

3) It lacks constitutional status like National Commission for women

4) It lacks financial authority

5) Transgenders lack legal provisions for inheritance, marriage rape

6) Household discrimination and stigma still continue

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) Transgender health care status is poor

8) lack reservations in education and jobs

9) violence on them is rampant

10) poverty & begging continues to desable them

11) District magistrate decides the certificate provision right to self identification is denied

health care facilities, social destigmatisation using religious leaders, providing political party tickets can help tackle the unequal status of transgenders

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. By empowering women economically, trade can play an important role in promoting women's equality. Analyse. Also, discuss the constraints that affect women in trade related roles and how these constraints can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाकर, व्यापार महिलाओं की समानता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, व्यापार संबंधी भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को प्रभावित करने वाली बाधाओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए और बताइए कि इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Women face financial disability the largest cause of disempowerment in the patriarchal structure

How economic & trade empowerment help?

1) Financial independence ⇒ Leadership

2) Make own decisions ⇒ live independently

3) Mobility in society ⇒ can raise voice

4) Society perception of women changes

5) social status improves

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~How~~

Constraints in women participation in trade

1) poor skills & education

2) lack of mentorship facilities

3) Inadequate social networks

4) discriminatory attitudes in promotion

84% felt it - McKinsey study

5) Double burden of household

6) Security issues for women

7) low pay - gender disparity

women given 34% less than men

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How to address it

1) provide loans easily

2) assets & inheritance rights

3) tax incentives for women businesses

4) Woman's organisations like FICCI

5) Awards to acknowledge contributions

Women need to be provided equal opportunities to achieve inclusive growth to ↑ GDP by 28% - Mckinsey report & attain SDG-5 by 2030

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. As long as it is not secessionist, or aimed at othering sections, subnationalism can be seen as a constitutive element of democracy. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

उपराष्ट्रवाद जब तक अलगाववादी न हो, या अन्य वर्गों को लक्षित न करे, तब तक इसे लोकतंत्र के एक रचनात्मक तत्व के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Subnationalism is the construct where the loyalties of individuals lies with region instead of nation. But as long as it fits within larger national interests it can be constructive as

1) It creates solidarity regionally

2) helps proper utilisation of local resources

3) local parties help achieve their development needs better.

4) checks casteism, communalism. by asserting regional identity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) helps in preservation of language & culture
eg- Tamil culture preservation

6) healthy competition between states
in spirit of competitive federalism eg- Telangana and Andhra pradesh growing better on ease of doing business

7) enables decentralization and checks central tyranny & efficiency of administration improves.

8) provides identity to provide certainity in an ever increasingly complex world

9) Helps develop social capital and solidarity and strengthens social networks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Subnationalism as an element of democracy

1) Regional parties ensure local interests are protected
2) Increased participation of people
3) multiple ideologies enrich democracy
4) enables decentralisation of power
5) establishes trust in people about polity
6) Improves service delivery via multitude of levels of governance
7) provides mechanism to vent out grievances

Hence subnationalism can help balance and enrich nationalism in attaining democratisation of society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The past year witnessed an increased emphasis on online learning. In this context, examine the various challenges in providing accessible and inclusive education in India. Also discuss the steps needed to address these challenges. **(250 words) 15**

विगत वर्ष ऑनलाइन शिक्षा पर जोर दिए जाने पर वृद्धि देखी गई। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सुलभ एवं समावेशी शिक्षा प्रदान करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The pandemic has caught the education system unprepared & exposed the backlogs in it

Challenges involved

1) Digital divide — 150% penetration in urban, 57% in rural

2) only 29% women have access to internet

3) Digital devices are costly out of reach from poor people (22% of population)

4) Migrants face difficulty in accessing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

online education

5) lack of peer-to-peer learning

6) loss of social interaction and rise in domestic violence.

7) poor quality of internet - optic fibre penetration is poor

8) online resources are limited in reach only 36% had access to textbooks

9) poor learning outcomes - students of lower classes (1 & 2) lost more - pratham study, 2021

steps to be taken

1) low cost digital devices production under PLI scheme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) panchayath, common public areas identified for provision of online education in rural areas

3) High quality digital resources, teacher training sessions

4) Door-to-door monitoring of student wellbeing, focus on mental health by Asha workers

5) experience based learning

6) Mission based implementation of Bharatnet mission

India needs to invest more on education ~~from~~ to 6% of GDP to attain new educational system adept to new age challenges of pandemic